

Teleportation Using EVOs

by

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Definition: In the use of the word *Teleportation*, there is no intention of invoking anomalous phenomena when just plain experimental physics will do a better job of explaining the events measured. Neither does the author intend to invoke one of the standard dictionary descriptions as, “The movement of objects or elementary particles from one place to another, more or less instantaneously, without traveling through space.” The method to be discussed here uses both time and space in a very normal way. The description of the method used in this writing will also be done without the notions becoming entangled in the usual quantum physics entanglement world. The method being described is straightforward transportation using the ability of EVOs to effectively encapsulate nucleons into their structure and transport them through physical barriers by a gross reduction of the overall expressed charge.

Scope of This Writing: Although this basic transport process has been known and used by the author for many years, by very selective loading of specific nucleons into EVOs and projecting them controllably, the only proof of materials transported, other than electrons comprising the EVO itself, are isolated nucleons. The efficiency of the process is approximately 1 nucleon per femto Joule of input power. No examples of higher order materials or molecular structures have been verified and the isolated nucleon work is not published. The main purpose of this writing is to introduce the large-scale work done by Urutskoev L.I. and Liksonov V.I. of "RECOM" RRC “Kurchatov Institute” Moscow, Shchukinskaya st. 12-1, tel. 196-90-90, fax 196-1635, e-mail: sergeysmr@mail.ru and Tsinoev V.G. RRC “Kurchatov Institute” 123182 Moscow, Kurchatov square, 1, tel. 196-73-65. The title of their paper is: “Observation of transformation of chemical elements during electric discharge”. Their paper can be downloaded from:

<http://arxiv.org/ftp/physics/papers/0101/0101089.pdf>. By such an introduction, those interested in this form of teleportation can become aware of the larger scale of the process instead of only the small-scale work of Shoulders, which operates at a single EVO level for greater clarity in understanding the processes involved.

Brief Description of Russian Work: A capacitor, having several thousand Joules of stored energy, was discharged into a foil of metal, typically titanium, immersed in water contained in a vessel with a polyethylene cover. The ensuing discharge was found to produce transmuted products in the water that could be analyzed by conventional methods. In addition, a plasma-like ball of light was seen to arise from the insulated top of the vessel that persisted for long after the discharge current subsided. This ball of light was likened to ball lightning by the authors of the paper. A spectral analysis was made of the light coming from the ball and it revealed that the constituents within produced approximately the same transmuted species that were found in the water withdrawn from within the vessel and tested by various means. The simple explanation that the water somehow leaked out of the dielectric cover and became ionized was discarded due to the many tests made. After a period of time, as revealed by a fast framing camera, the ball was sometimes seen to break down into a shower-like explosion.

Interpretation by Shoulders: Having experienced this basic process of nuclear entrainment in EVOs and witnessed them being transported to unlikely places, it is not hard to see how the process described by the Russian authors is a very real example of teleportation of matter through the cover of the experiment. The apparatus used by them was not intended to produce such effects, hence, it was not optimized for teleportation, but it does show the possibility of operating the process at a moderately large size. This is a commendable accomplishment that should be encouraged, as further work is likely to lead to a configuration capable of great utility.